

SILVER AND LEAD.

Silver, 35¢, per ounce.
Copper, 15¢, per pound; New York.
Lead, \$3.50 per 100 pounds; New York.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake.
Threatening weather and probably
rain or snow; cooler by evening.

UTAH EXPLORERS WERE
FIRED UPON BY REBELS

Thrilling Experience of the Brigham Young Academy Expedition in Colombia.

Professor Cluff and Party Return and Tell of Sufferings and Dangers on the Trip.

AFTER a remarkable journey, filled with thrilling adventures, perilous situations and beset by countless dangers, Professor Benjamin F. Cluff, leader of the Brigham Young academy expedition, and three of his companions, who for nearly two years past have been wandering over the mountainous and unexplored regions of the plains of Central and South America on a scientific exploring expedition, arrived in this city yesterday morning and continued their stay on to the academy at Provo in the afternoon. They brought with them thrilling stories of escapes from death and danger in lands of "friends and foes," a big sack of valuable information and many specimens gathered in the strange countries visited.

In Colombia the expedition was fired upon from ambush by a party of armed insurgents, the bullets flying in a terrific valley above and around the explorers, and it was not until Mr. Cluff saw a flag of truce and had been fired at twice as he advanced toward the ambush that peace relations were established and the party allowed to proceed without having sustained injury.

Great Physical Sufferings.

The party underwent all the physical sufferings of long marches on foot, felt the pangs of hunger in lands stricken by famine, were the victims of the ravaging diseases bred in the miasmatic, isolated jungles, braved dangers that might have been fatal, and were finally forced to abandon their trip because of the hostile attitude of the insurgents in Colombia, but Mr. Cluff and his companions declare themselves well satisfied with the results of the expedition and their determination to take up the work where they were forced to lay it down as soon as the conditions in Colombia will permit of it.

The members of the party are greatly enthusiastic over the country through which they have been wandering, and in the light of what they have accomplished, not one of the party would have foregone the pleasure of the trip on account of the dangers it presented.

Explorers Are Congratulated.

Mr. Cluff, accompanied by Walter S. Tilton of Beaver, Asa Klenke of Nephi and Heber Kagleby of Montrose, arrived in this city over the Short Line yesterday morning, and, after spending the day shaking hands with our friends and receiving unbounded congratulations upon their safe return, took the 5 o'clock Rio Grande yesterday afternoon for their respective homes. The remainder of the nine men who started out are strung along between New York and Colombia. Chester VanBuren is still in Colombia collecting birds, Mr. Henning and James Adams are in Guatemala, while John Fairbanks, the artist of the expedition, is in New York on his way home with a most extensive and interesting collection of pictures.

The Explorers, to whose lot fell some of the most thrilling experiences,

launched forth on this perilous undertaking on the 17th day of April, 1900, with mules to transport them and their baggage on a trip that was to have ended at Valparaiso, Chile, but which, owing to unforeseen circumstances, came to an end at Bogota, Colombia.

Purpose of Expedition.

The purpose of the explorers was to visit old ruins and gather data tending to show the existence of a prehistoric race, and collect other information and specimens of interest to the scientific world. The incidents and experiences of interest that could be recalled by the members of the party would fill a book, but Professor Cluff, in the brief time that he had yesterday, gave an outline of some of the most thrilling and interesting incidents of the trip.

The most exciting incident of our trip," said Mr. Cluff, "occurred near Panama, where we were mistaken for

government spies and fired upon by the insurgents from an ambush. We had made an extra long march without a guide and were riding slowly along on our mules, tired and worn out, when without warning there was a roar of rifles and some twenty or more bullets sang over and around our heads with blood-curdling hisses. Fortunately, none of us was struck, and as quickly as possible I hoisted a white flag and started toward the place from which the shots had proceeded. While on the way two more shots were fired and the bullets sang by my ears, but they went wide of their mark and the insurgents recognized the white flag.

Made Friends With Rebels.

"As soon as it was explained to them that we were scientific explorers and not government spies they entered into the most friendly relations with us and for the next two weeks we spent the time visiting with them in their tents along the coast.

"The call was a close one for us and we didn't feel any the better for having had it, but we pressed on to Colon, where we sold our mules and proceeded by boat.

Was Distressing Trip.

The trip through Guatemala was a most distressing one. The corn crop had failed and the people of the land were struggling for life in a battle with famine that threatened to devastate the land. The expedition undertook great physical suffering from the lack of water and food, but with determination to carry out their plans, the members of the party, regardless of the privations they had to suffer, tarried in the country gathering information, and finally successfully made the trip through it.

"The march that required the greatest physical endurance of any made during the trip, perhaps, was that to the ruins of Palenque. In order to get to the ruins the party was forced to travel no less than 400 miles on foot. It required weeks to make the trip and physical endurance on the part of the explorers that was almost superhuman, but all of the party got through, and those who have returned say they would not have missed seeing the ruins had they had to travel twice the distance.

"There were many other incidents just as trying and thrilling as those I have related," said Mr. Cluff, "but in the short time I have I cannot relate them."

Indians Were Hostile.

Taking up the narrative of the trip from Colon, where the mules were sold, Mr. Cluff said: "We then went by steamer to Paraguria, but finding the San Blas Indians in a hostile state, we were unable to cross the reservation and went on up to Honda, where we spent two or three weeks studying the surrounding country, gathering information and exploring the banks of the Magdalena river.

"Further progress was cut off at Honda by the insurgents, so we again purchased mules and went to Bogota, the capital of Colombia, thinking to get around the enemy by another road. However, when we reached Bogota, we were informed by the American minister that it would be costing death to attempt to proceed further through the

HUNDREDS ARE INVOLVED IN LITIGATION RIVAL OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(Special to The Herald.)

BEAVER, UTAH, Feb. 7. (via Milford.)—The biggest irrigation suit ever instituted in this county will be filed within the next ten days.

The plaintiffs are the residents of Minersville, Adamsville and Greenville, and there are 150 defendants, including the city of Beaver, and all persons above Greenville who claim any rights in the waters of the Beaver river. The action is brought by the plaintiffs to quiet their title to the share of the river flow claimed by them, and it is especially aimed at a large number of water users who have taken out ditches during recent years and thus deprived the plaintiffs of the amount of water originally appropriated by them.

The provisions of the plaintiffs date back as far as 1888, and it is contended that later appropriators above them should not be permitted to infringe upon their rights.

This action will practically adjudicate all the water rights in the Beaver river from Minersville to the head waters, and when these rights are adjudicated a commissioner will be appointed whose duty it will be to see that no owner of a water right uses more water than is decreed. The value of the interests involved is enormous, and can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents.

Judge W. F. Knox is the attorney for the plaintiffs, and has been serving summonses upon the defendants, although the complaint will not be filed for some days yet.

(Special to The Herald.)

DENVER, COLO., Feb. 7.—A new rival to the Standard Oil company has agents investigating the recently developed Colorado fields, and there is a prospect of lively bidding between the two companies to obtain control of the wells in this state, as well as those in Wyoming, Utah and California.

The best known men connected with the new company are: Senators Elkins of West Virginia, Kearns of Utah and Clark of Wyoming. The company will have a nominal capital of \$10,000,000, and the promoters have back of them a much larger amount, if necessary, to make a determined fight for part of the business now controlled by the big trust.

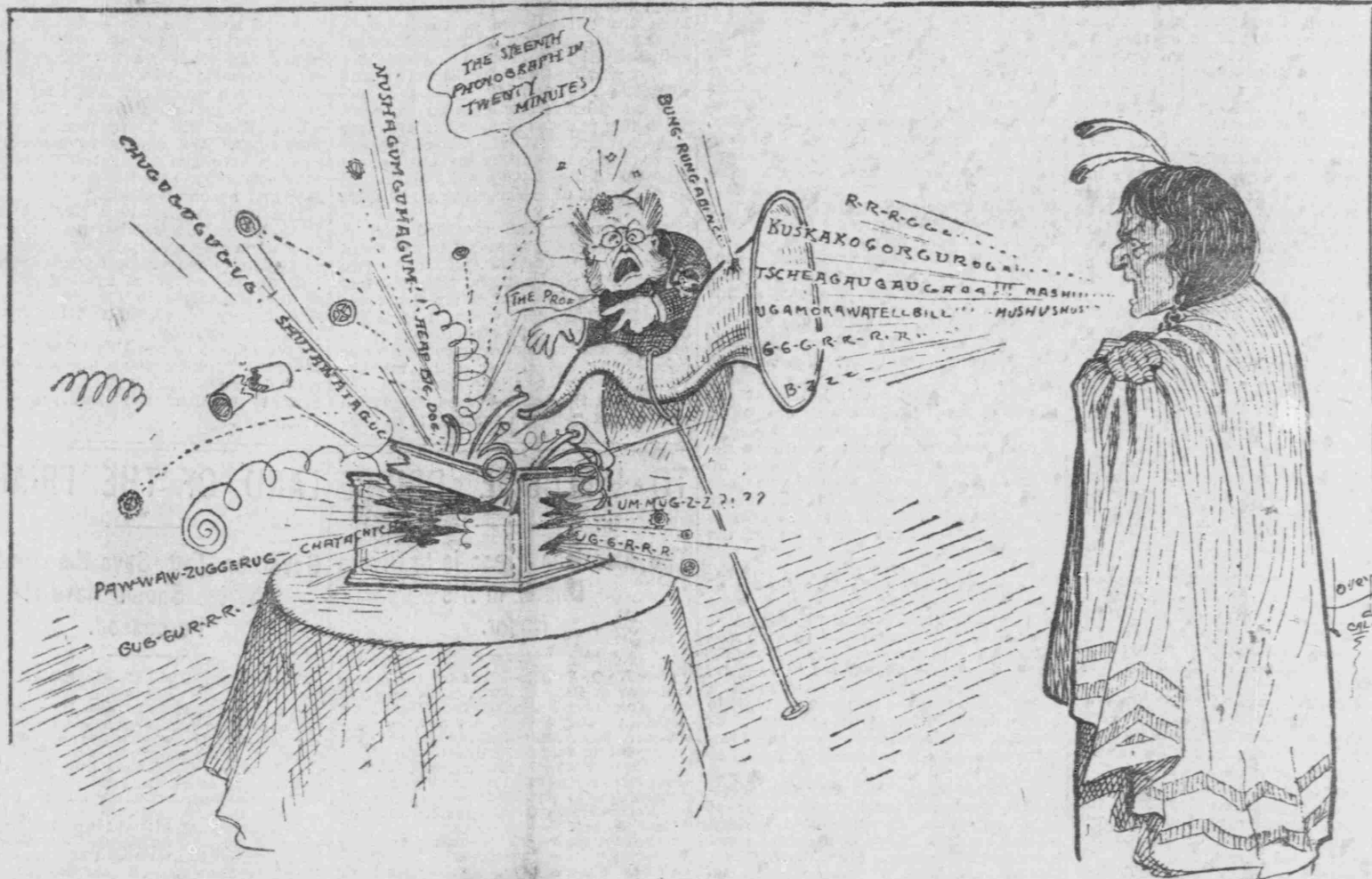
A. C. Freund of Salt Lake City, Utah, is looking over the ground in Colorado, and says that Senator Clark's agents have already made large purchases in the Green river basin, Utah, and are extending their interests to this and other states.

A representative of the Columbia Oil Refining company of New York City arrived in Boulder, Colo., today, and says his company will be the first to build an independent refinery in this state.

It is said to be a somewhat successful rival of the Standard Oil company.

Many of the men mentioned as being interested in this new company have made fortunes in the oil fields of the east, and now own large holdings in Hancock county, Ohio, Silsbyville, W. Va., and other oil regions. The pipe line system may be used by them to transfer their products.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.



The language of the Yuki Indians will be recorded and preserved in the University of California by means of the phonograph.—Press dispatch.

WILL BUILD TO TONOPAH. BUY ISLANDS AT A BARGAIN

Nevada Midland Company, With Simon Bamberger at Its Head, is Incorporated to Construct a Railroad to the New Mining Camp.

United States Gets Danish West Indies For One-third the Price Asked When Seward Wanted Them—Strategical Importance of Purchase.

SIMON BAMBERGER OF SALT LAKE

is at the head of the Nevada Midland Railroad company which was incorporated in New Jersey yesterday to build a railroad to Tonopah, Nev., the new gold camp which is attracting such wide attention. Mr. Bamberger is associated in this enterprise with Anson Phelps Stokes and others.

At the time of the visit of J. G. Phelps Stokes to Salt Lake a few months ago it was stated that he might be interested with Mr. Bamberger in a Tonopah railroad project and the following dispatch from New York bears out this prediction:

"The sale of the Nevada Central road to Anson Phelps Stokes to a new company incorporated in New Jersey today with a capital of \$1,500,000, has

launched a railroad scheme that will result in the opening of a district believed to be rich in ore.

"The Stokes family have for years owned mining properties in central Nevada which have been fully developed, and Mr. Stokes has determined to bring their gold or silver to market. He is president of the Nevada Central Railroad company and for years its ninety miles of single track running from Battle Mountain, Nev., to the line of the Southern Pacific south to Austin, Nev., has been the carrier of small traffic.

"Through the Nevada Midland Railroad company, incorporated yesterday, the line will be extended south 112 miles from Austin to Tonopah, Nev.

"Simon Bamberger president of the Salt Lake & Ogden railroad, is president of the Nevada Midland."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The recent

favorable report by the senate committee on foreign relations on the treaty for the cession of the Danish West Indies islands, was accompanied by a written statement made by that committee to the senate. This report holds that during 1900 the islands exported to the United States sugar, molasses and distilled spirits amounting to \$568,945, and that during the same period the importations from the United States amounted to \$824,524.

The annexation of the islands was sought by the United States years ago, and as far back as 1867 Denmark declined to sell the islands for \$5,000,000, but made a proposition to part with them for \$15,000,000, which was declined.

He afterward agreed to pay that amount for the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, but the trade fell through because of complications which arose.

Continuing, the report says: "These islands, together with Porto Rico, are of great importance in a strategic way, whether the strategy be military or commercial. St. Thomas is a natural point of call for all European trade bound to the West Indies, Central America or northern South America.

Importance of the Islands.

"These islands, together with Porto Rico, form the northeastern corner of the Caribbean sea, and are of great importance in connection with the American isthmus, where a canal will be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific.

"They are of first importance in connection with our relations to the region of the Orinoco and the Amazon, and with our control of the Windward passage. In view of the isthmian canal and European settlements in South America, every additional acquisition by the United States is of value.

"Porto Rico is densely populated. Its roads are poor. It has a long coast line without ports for large vessels. It is consequently very difficult of defense. San Juan is the only harbor with fortifications, and the only suitable for vessels of light draught."

Explaining a provision in the treaty for continuing pensions for retired local functionaries, it is stated that the total amount required annually for this purpose will not exceed \$2,000.

Explanation is also made of the pledges of this government to protect the concessions of the Danish government to the St. Thomas Floating Dock company, the West Indian Panama Telegraph company and the St. Croix Sugar company, mentioned in the treaty as the "fallacious kogerier."

With reference to the Floating Dock company, it is stated that the effect of the treaty provision is to secure the company in the enjoyment of its franchise until 1916, and it is further explained that "the company is not subsidized by the Danish or the insular treasury, but that services are rendered by the company to the government and paid for."

The explanation is added that the department of state is advised by the navy department that the floating dock is equipped to perform all required services, and that the use of its facilities

will be of practical advantage to the navy.

With reference to the telegraph company, it is stated that this is an English corporation, and that this is an English corporation, and that the obligation to it is in the nature of a subsidy of \$4,000 per year for the next five years. With the exception of this subsidy, the situation of the company in the islands is the same as that of companies holding concessions in Porto Rico and Cuba during the life of the grant.

Explanation is made of the relationship of Denmark to the sugar companies to the effect that Denmark originally made a loan of 1,474,175 crowns at a stipulated interest to this company. The interest not having been paid after twenty years, the Danish government took possession of the property and assumed all obligations growing out of this relationship. It is understood to be the purpose of the Danish government to put itself in a position to wind up the affairs of this company as soon as possible. An explicit assurance is given that "no responsibility or obligation of any kind rests on the government of the United States or the insular treasury in connection with the St. Croix Sugar company."

FLEE FROM SPORTY WHALES

YACHTSMEN, B. C., Feb. 7.—Two Vancouver fishermen had an exciting experience with a school of whales two days ago up the coast at Millbank sound.

The little schooner was anchored, and one fisherman, named Todd, had no sooner come on deck in the morning than the boat was thrown violently around, and Todd was knocked down into the hold, and he scrambled to find that the whale had smashed the vessel with one of its tail.

A large number of men were in the vicinity, disporting themselves, and the fishermen were compelled to move on or run the risk of having their boat smashed into kindling wood.

LANDLORD'S NEW IDEA

MAKES HIM PAY A FINE

(Special to The Herald.)

Ogden, Utah, Feb. 7.—Porter N. Pierce today tried a novel plan for collecting his rent on a house at Five Points, occupied by Mrs. Willis. Pierce moved all the windows and soon found himself in the clutches of the law as the tenant immediately availed himself of a complaint charging him with malicious mischief. In the meantime Pierce had learned that he had no right to do as he pleased with his own property and he returned the windows. A hearing was had before Justice Parker J. Hall and Pierce was fined \$1.50 and costs.

New Laws on Polygamy.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The movement for strong federal restriction of polygamy by means of an amendment to the constitution has taken form again, and in response to many petitions and letters urging action the house committee on judiciary today fixed Feb. 25 for a hearing on the subject.

SCHWAB SEES
KING EDWARD

Steel Trust Magnate Received by British Sovereign.

REGARD FOR UNITED STATES

DEMONSTRATED EVERYWHERE BY ACTIONS AND BY WORDS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Schwab had half an hour's audience with King Edward at Marlborough house this afternoon. Mr. Schwab was accompanied by Sir Thomas Lipton who introduced him to his majesty. The king greeted his American visitor in the most cordial manner and chatted freely with him, mainly on the friendship between the United States and Great Britain. His majesty especially referred to the close connection between the industries of the two countries and the friendship existing between the workmen on both sides of the Atlantic.

To a representative of the Associated Press Mr. Schwab said:

"All I can say is that I had a most enjoyable interview and came away with charming recollections of King Edward."

It was learned by the Associated Press correspondent that the king displayed keen interest in the knowledge of the industrial conditions of the United States and evinced nothing but the most kindly sentiment toward that progress which American business is making in Great Britain.

The conversation, which was quite informal, touched on a variety of topics, throughout which his majesty's cordiality toward Americans and their institutions was strikingly apparent. Mr. Schwab said his European trip had been purely for pleasure and as such had been eminently successful. During his tour of Europe Mr. Schwab was received in audience by three monarchs and he everywhere noticed a palpable desire to maintain and strengthen the friendly relations with America.

FIRE IN CAR SHOPS

Two Lives Lost And Damages of a Quarter of a Million.

Horton, Kan., Feb. 7.—Fire in the big car works of the Rock Island railroad this afternoon caused the death of two persons and the destruction of a quarter of a million dollars' worth of property.

The dead are: F. H. McKoon, president of the board of education; W. H. Davis, employee of car works.

The fire broke out at 4 o'clock in the half-story room of the cabinet department and spread so rapidly that the employees on the second floor and in Superintendent Stinson's office barely had time to escape.

Many of them being slightly injured. The walls of the car shops fell twenty minutes after the fire was discovered. The loss on the building is \$30,000; machinery, \$100,000; material, \$100,000. The fire is smoldering in the lumber which contains 5,000,000 feet of lumber. The buildings, machinery and material that escaped are valued at \$100,000. The company will rebuild the car shops at once. When the walls fell, a number of persons narrowly escaped being injured by the falling debris. F. H. McKoon was one of the most prominent citizens of Horton.

TWO SOLDIERS HANGED

Negro Deserters From the American Army Pay the Death Penalty.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Two soldiers were today hanged in the Philippines on execution of sentences imposed by military commissions by which they were tried and convicted of deserting to the enemy. The two soldiers were Edmund Lewis and Lewis Russell, and both were attached to company E of the Ninth cavalry, a negro regiment.

While their company was operating against the insurgents in the province of Albay in August last, the two men deserted and were afterwards discovered serving in the ranks of the enemy. The military commission before which they were tried sat at Guimbatan, in the province of Albay.

They were found guilty of the charge and each was sentenced to be hanged Friday, Feb. 7. The findings and sentences were approved by General Chaffee. In view of the fact, however, that this was the first case where the commanding general had directed the execution of the sentence of death against an enlisted man without reference to the war department, the case was laid before President Roosevelt in time to prevent the execution in case he desired to do so.

The president, after consultation with the secretary of war, declined to interfere, and a cable message to this effect was sent to General Chaffee Wednesday.

Although no official information to this effect has been received, it is assumed at the war department that the sentence of death in each case was carried into effect today.

BABY INCUBATOR AT

WOMEN'S LEAGUE SHOW

New York, Feb. 7.—Madison Square Garden has been leased for the month of May by the Professional Women's league. Everything in which women are professionally engaged or personally interested will be exhibited during that time. The exhibits, it is promised, will range from the newest variety of baby incubator to a steam yacht, designed and equipped by a woman, to suit the tastes of women. Departments will be devoted to women designers, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, barbers, trained nurses, school teachers, dentists, doctors, and to every other profession or business into which the fair sex has entered.

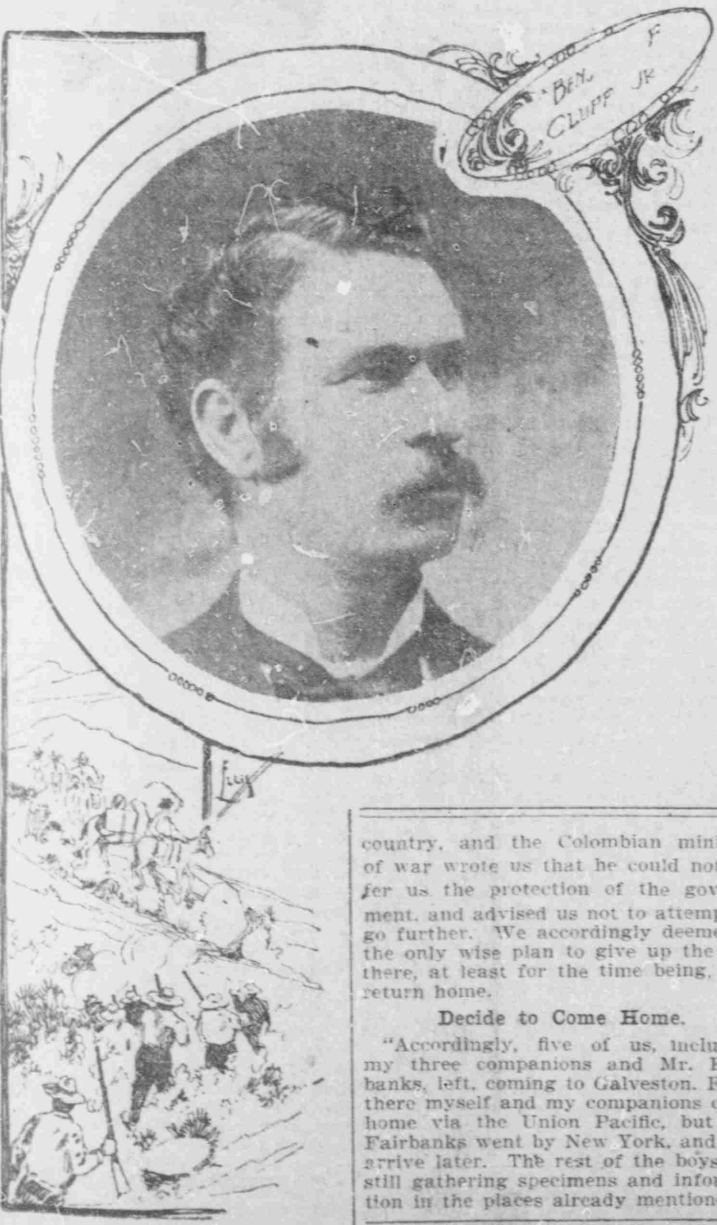
The exposition will show how to furnish, care for, and grace a home, and also how to earn one.

Refuses to Harbor Dreyfus.

Paris, Feb. 7.—The Matin says that M. Dreyfus recently wanted to rent an apartment in a house belonging to Edmond Rothschild. The agent of the house called to M. Rothschild, who is in Australia, on the matter. The latter's reply to this message was: "I absolutely refuse to accept the tenant. Break off negotiations at any price."

Red Wing Pipe Establishment.

Red Wing, Minn., Feb. 7.—The Red Wing Sewer Pipe company's plant was destroyed by fire tonight, entailing a loss of \$85,000.



country, and the Colombian minister of war wrote us that he could not offer us the protection of the government, and advised us not to attempt to go further. We accordingly deemed it the only wise plan to give up the trip there, at least for the time being, and return home.

Decide to Come Home.

"Accordingly, five of us, including my three companions and Mr. Fairbanks, left, coming to Galveston. From there myself and my companions came home via the Union Pacific, but Mr. Fairbanks went by New York, and will arrive later. The rest of the boys are still gathering specimens and information in the places already mentioned.

(Continued on Page 2.)